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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1988 **published October 1988**

- Utah's year-over job growth, at 2.7 percent in September, has tripled in the past year.
- 17,200 new nonagricultural jobs have been created since September 1987.
- Nearly half the new jobs were in Services--primarily Business, Health and Education. Another fourth of the new jobs were in the Manufacturing industry.
- The September unemployment rate drifted upward slightly to 4.8 percent.
- Utah's Summer 1988--July (4.8%), August (4.7%), September (4.8%)--unemployment rates are the lowest of the 1980's.

UTAH'S JOB GROWTH ACCELERATING!

In the past 12 months, Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 17,200 new jobs, a year-over increase of 2.7 percent. A year ago, Utah's 12-month growth rate of nonagricultural jobs was only 0.9 percent. Thus, the job growth rate has tripled in the past year. This is Utah's most rapid job creation rate since December 1985.

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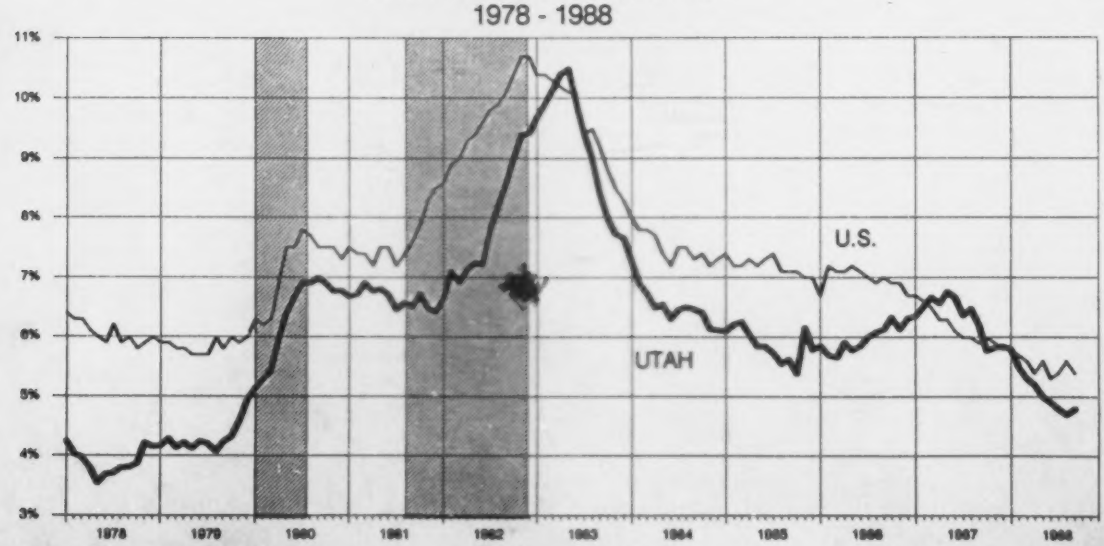
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY

Utah's robust services industry, the largest employment sector in the state, gets credit for nearly half (8,000) of these new jobs. The most noteworthy activity within this category (and within Utah's entire economic spectrum) is business services, which gained 3,700 jobs, a 9.3 percent year-over expansion. (In Table 2, "business services" and "personal services and amusements" are newly disaggregated.) Employment in health services and in education services is growing steadily, adding a combined total of 2,800 jobs in 12 months.

Manufacturing employment, another stalwart of Utah's economic recovery, added 4,500 jobs, a 4.8 percent year-over growth. New jobs in primary metals (copper and steel) manufacturing comprised nearly half this total. Last December (1987), year-over job growth rates in durable and in nondurable goods manufacturing were 5.8 and 6.0 percent, respectively. By September 1988, these rates had shifted to 3.3 and 7.8 percent, respectively. In the durable goods category, growth slowdowns have occurred in the manufacture of transportation equipment and of electrical equipment and supplies. Nondurables growth increases occurred in all categories except food and related products.

The September opening of Shopko's 7-store retail chain gave Utah's retail trade industry a needed boost. Approximately 1,800 jobs were added by this event. An additional 1,400 jobs in various retail activities complete the industry's 3,200 job, 2.7 percent year-over increase.

A substantial 2,300 job (5.8 percent) year-over growth in local public schools employment, coupled with minor fluctuations in other categories, resulted in total government employment gaining 2,400 jobs since September 1987.

In September, Utah's construction jobs numbered 2,500 fewer than a year ago, a loss of 8.8 percent. Finance/insurance/real estate experienced a minor (0.9 percent) 300 job decrease, while wholesale trade remained unchanged.

AREA BY AREA

Although most of Utah's new jobs are located in the Salt Lake-Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, the relative employment growth in this area (2.0 percent) is slower than in most of the remainder of Utah. The Southwestern District leads the state with a year-over nonagricultural payroll job growth rate of 5.7 percent. Mountainland is a close second with 5.2 percent more jobs than a year ago. Bear River District's 4.1 percent is healthy but slowing; Central (6-County) District's 2.4 percent is respectable and growing. Only Southeastern and Uintah Basin districts, at 1.1 and 1.3 percent respectively, have rates lower than that of the Salt Lake-Ogden area. These districts are finally beginning to recover from their severe economic setbacks of a few years ago. (This paragraph is based on data in Tables 5 and 6, page 5 of this report.)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DRIFTING

At 4.8 percent, Utah's September unemployment rate drifted a fraction higher than the August figure (4.7 percent). This summer's rates are the lowest recorded in the 1980's. September's rate was 1.4 percentage points below the year-ago level.

Utah's economy is experiencing relatively few layoffs this year. With the increasing availability of jobs, unemployment will likely remain near its present low level for the foreseeable future. In addition, people who left Utah's labor force when jobs were hard to find will begin to gravitate back into the labor market because of its improving conditions.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH'S CONFLICTING LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Some Utah economists have been losing sleep for several months because of mixed signals shown by the principal labor market indicators prepared by Utah Job Service's Labor Market Information Section. This article reviews and explains the two most troublesome "contradictions," which are: (1) slow nonfarm job growth versus a steady decline in the unemployment rate; and (2) gradually increasing nonfarm job growth versus very slow and indeterminate total employment growth. The common element of these two sets is Utah's total number of nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs. This statistic is perhaps the most consistent and accurate comprehensive labor market indicator.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS

The number of Utah's nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs grew very slowly through 1987 and into 1988. This was not surprising -- everyone was aware of Utah's 1986-1987 economic slump. But early this year, growth in Utah's nonagricultural payroll jobs began to gradually accelerate. The year-over changes in this statistic increased from 1.8 percent in January to 2.7 percent in September.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Last year, when nonagricultural jobs were growing very slowly, Utah's unemployment rate was falling rapidly. This seeming incongruity bothered many analysts, but it is a phenomenon that has an explanation.

Utah's 1986-1987 economic slump produced a severe slowdown in creation of new jobs. With jobs hard to find, some unemployed people stopped looking for work or left the state to seek employment. Concurrently, there were relatively few layoffs in Utah; the job losers figure was, therefore, relatively low. Thus, unemployment decreased even though few new jobs were being created.

Moreover, the gradual acceleration of Utah's job growth this year has helped unemployment to continue its decline. But, since Utah's resident population growth requires roughly 20,000 new jobs per year, the jobs deficit, though decreasing, still exists. As the rate of job growth accelerates, people will re-enter the labor force to accept new job opportunities as quickly as they are created. As a result, it is unlikely that Utah's already low unemployment rate will drop much further.

TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS

The estimated growth of total employed persons has not reflected the progress shown by the nonagricultural jobs data. The September 1988 year-over change was only 1.1 percent. The implication of this series has been that Utah's economic recovery has only just begun.

Because these two series largely overlap in the populations they represent, they are expected to be somewhat similar in trend. Nevertheless, important conceptual differences do exist. For example, because some people hold more than one job, the nonagricultural jobs series is inflated by multiple job-holding. An obvious difference is that agricultural workers are excluded from the nonagricultural jobs data. Similarly, self employed, domestic and unpaid family workers are also excluded from the nonagricultural jobs series, but are conceptually included in the estimates of total employed persons.

DATA IMPROVEMENTS COMING

The Utah Department of Employment Security is under contract with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to prepare employment and unemployment estimates for the state using a specified procedure that is standard throughout the nation. Analysts in many state Employment Security departments, and in the BLS, have long been dissatisfied with the performance of these methodologies. For this reason, new and technically superior state total estimating procedures were recently developed by BLS. They utilize econometric techniques, primarily regression analysis. These new procedures will be described in a later *Utah Labor Market Report.* Their implementation will occur with the calculation of January 1989 estimates.

Some Job Service economists have participated in the derivation of the new estimating procedures. They have analyzed the resulting estimates and are confident that the new employment and unemployment estimates for Utah will compare more favorably with the nonagricultural payroll jobs trend.

When Utah's new employment and unemployment rate series come on line in 1989, Job Service's current and historical monthly labor force, employed, unemployed and unemployment rate estimates will be more accurate. They should also be more consistent with nonfarm job trends, and largely dispel the "contradictions" that have occurred in the past year or so.

Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0						
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.0	117.7						

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

SECOND QUARTER 1988

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.3**	**94.6**	**88.4**	**94.0**	**105.4**	**106.1**	**104.4**
Provo, Utah	**90.8**	**89.7**	**83.2**	**87.9**	**98.9**	**94.7**	**93.6**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.0	104.6	105.7	93.3	101.3	120.5	106.9
Sacramento, California	107.0	102.5	106.5	106.6	113.1	133.7	101.2
San Diego, California	124.0	105.5	179.7	78.5	134.7	120.9	106.4
Denver, Colorado	103.9	91.0	119.7	90.4	108.1	117.3	99.5
Boise, Idaho	96.3	93.0	107.4	68.4	98.0	99.6	99.0
Great Falls, Montana	94.4	104.4	78.3	88.1	94.5	101.6	101.1
Reno, Nevada	108.1	105.7	118.8	96.9	102.6	115.2	106.7
Albuquerque, New Mexico	100.8	95.4	108.7	93.7	107.2	103.5	97.4
Seattle, Washington	106.7	103.4	105.2	79.7	115.4	135.6	108.9
Casper, Wyoming	91.8	97.1	83.3	70.7	88.4	108.5	100.3
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	108.9	101.8	116.6	116.8	99.3	121.4	105.5
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.0	95.5	97.0	98.5	106.0	96.3	93.5
Kansas City, Mo/Ks	95.2	102.9	92.7	94.5	92.7	90.5	95.1
New York, New York	154.5	111.1	249.9	189.3	108.0	140.0	120.0
Houston, Texas	101.3	106.8	80.2	117.1	112.8	105.5	102.0
Highest City	164.8 Boston, MA	113.3 Midland, TX	332.2 Boston, MA	189.3 New York, NY	134.7 San Diego, CA	145.9 Boston, MA	120.0 New York, NY
Lowest City	89.0 Pueblo, CO	87.8 Salem, OR	72.7 Pueblo, CO	57.2 Eugene, OR	81.0 Sharon, PA	71.0 Fayetteville, AR	81.3 Sharon, PA

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1988(f)	Sept. 1987	% Change	Aug. 1988(p)	Aug. 1987	% Change	July 1988(r)	July 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	755,900	757,200	—0.2	746,200	755,500	—1.2	743,000	751,500	—1.1
Employed Persons	723,200	715,100	1.1	713,900	710,700	0.5	708,800	705,400	0.5
Unemployed	32,800	42,200	—22.3	32,300	44,800	—27.9	34,200	46,100	—25.8
Percent of Labor Force	4.3	5.6	—	4.3	5.9	—	4.6	6.1	
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.8	6.2	—	4.7	6.5	—	4.8	6.4	
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.4	6.1	—	5.6	6.0	—	5.4	6.0	

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1988(f)	Sept. 1987	% Change	Aug. 1988(p)	Aug. 1987	% Change	July 1988(r)	July 1987	% Change
Total	665.4	648.2	2.7	654.1	638.4	2.5	650.6	634.6	2.5
Mining	8.7	8.2	6.1	8.5	8.0	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.6
Metal Mining	3.2	2.9	10.3	3.1	2.8	10.7	3.1	2.8	10.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.5	4.0	2.7	2.5	8.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.8
Contract Construction	25.8	28.3	—8.8	26.2	28.7	—8.7	26.0	28.5	—8.8
Manufacturing	98.7	94.2	4.8	98.0	93.6	4.7	97.3	92.9	4.7
Durable Goods	65.6	63.5	3.3	65.1	63.0	3.3	64.9	62.8	3.3
Primary Metals	5.5	3.4	61.8	5.3	3.2	65.6	5.3	3.2	65.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.0	18.2	—1.1	17.9	18.1	—1.1	17.9	18.2	—1.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.5	8.3	2.4
Transportation Equipment	16.5	16.0	3.1	16.4	15.9	3.1	16.4	15.8	3.8
Other Durable Goods	17.1	17.6	—2.8	17.0	17.5	—2.9	16.8	17.3	—2.9
Non-Durable Goods	33.1	30.7	7.8	32.9	30.5	7.9	32.4	30.1	7.6
Food & Kindred Products	11.2	10.8	3.7	11.1	10.7	3.7	10.8	10.7	0.9
Textile & Apparel Products	6.3	5.7	10.5	6.2	5.6	10.7	6.0	5.4	11.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.1	3.6	13.9	4.1	3.6	13.9	4.1	3.5	17.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.5	10.6	8.5	11.5	10.6	8.5	11.5	10.5	9.5
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	40.0	38.5	3.9	39.5	38.0	3.9	39.2	37.8	3.7
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.9	—13.8	2.6	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Other Transportation	22.7	20.6	10.2	22.1	19.9	11.1	21.9	19.6	11.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.8	15.1	—2.0	14.8	15.1	—2.0	14.7	15.2	—3.3
Trade	157.0	153.8	2.1	155.2	153.5	1.1	154.0	152.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	34.8	34.8	0.0	34.8	34.8	0.0	34.8	34.8	0.0
Retail Trade	122.2	119.0	2.7	120.4	118.6	1.5	119.2	117.2	1.7
Building Materials	4.7	5.0	—6.0	4.9	5.2	—5.8	4.9	5.2	—5.8
Food Stores	22.6	22.1	2.3	22.5	21.9	2.7	22.4	21.6	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.2	13.9	2.2	14.2	13.9	2.2	14.1	13.9	1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	39.6	39.4	0.5	39.5	39.2	0.8	39.0	38.7	0.8
Other Retail	41.1	38.6	6.5	39.3	38.4	2.3	38.8	37.8	2.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.6	33.9	—0.9	34.1	34.4	—0.9	34.2	34.5	—0.9
Services	159.4	151.4	5.3	158.2	149.8	5.6	157.2	148.6	5.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.2	10.1	1.0	10.9	10.7	1.9	10.6	10.5	1.0
Personal Services & Amusements	16.2	15.4	5.2	16.7	15.7	6.4	16.7	15.7	6.4
Business Services	43.4	39.7	9.3	44.0	40.2	9.5	43.0	39.0	10.3
Medical & Other Health Services	41.7	40.2	3.7	41.6	40.1	3.7	41.6	40.1	3.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	34.4	33.1	3.9	31.4	30.1	4.3	31.6	30.2	4.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.5	11.1	3.6	11.6	11.2	3.6	11.6	11.2	3.6
Agricultural Services	2.0	1.9	5.3	2.1	2.0	5.0	2.1	2.0	5.0
Government	142.2	139.8	1.7	134.3	132.4	1.4	134.2	132.4	1.4
Federal Government	39.7	39.8	—0.3	39.7	39.8	—0.3	39.5	39.8	—0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	21.4	22.2	—3.6	21.4	22.2	—3.6	21.6	22.3	—3.1
Other Federal Government	18.3	17.5	4.6	18.3	17.5	4.6	17.9	17.5	2.3
State Government	36.8	36.1	1.9	36.3	35.5	2.3	36.3	35.5	2.3
State Education	18.6	18.3	1.6	18.6	18.3	1.6	18.6	18.4	1.1
Other State Government	18.3	17.8	2.8	17.7	17.2	2.9	17.7	17.1	3.5
Local Government	65.6	63.9	2.7	58.3	57.1	2.1	58.4	57.2	2.1
Local Education	41.7	39.4	5.8	33.3	31.5	5.7	33.3	31.5	5.7
Other Local Government	23.9	24.5	—2.4	25.0	25.6	—2.3	25.1	25.7	—2.3
Labor—Management Disputes	.1	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. 1988 (f)	Sept. 1987	% Change	Aug. 1988 (p)	July 1988 (r)	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,700.0	1,681.0	1.1	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,694.0	1,693.0	1,692.0	1,690.0	1,688.0	1,687.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,099.9	1,087.6	1.1	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.0	1,095.4	1,094.7	1,093.4	1,092.1	1,091.5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	752.4	754.8	—0.3	744.7	743.8	755.7	756.8	765.1	769.7	768.7	767.2
Participation Rate	68.4	69.4	—	67.8	67.8	69.0	69.1	69.9	70.4	70.4	70.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	716.1	708.1	1.1	709.5	708.2	719.0	719.0	725.6	729.0	726.5	722.9
Employment Ratio[3]	65.1	65.1	—	64.6	64.5	65.6	65.6	66.3	66.7	66.5	66.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	36.3	46.8	—22.3	35.3	35.6	36.7	37.9	39.5	40.6	42.2	44.3
Unemployment Rate	4.8	6.2	—	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	347.5	332.8	4.4	353.9	353.5	340.3	338.6	329.6	323.7	323.4	324.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	136.8	131.7	3.9	134.2	133.6	133.9	132.9	132.7	137.1	135.5	133.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	659.3	642.1	2.7	655.4	655.3	656.6	653.2	651.3	650.5	647.5	645.1
Mining	8.7	8.1	6.7	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1
Contract Construction	23.0	25.2	—8.8	23.5	24.0	24.4	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.4
Manufacturing	97.7	93.3	4.7	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.1
Durable Goods	65.1	63.0	3.3	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.6	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3
Nondurable Goods	32.7	30.3	7.7	32.7	32.5	32.3	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	39.6	38.2	3.8	38.9	38.9	39.2	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.3
Trade	155.8	152.6	2.1	154.1	154.0	153.6	153.8	154.5	155.0	153.8	152.8
Wholesale	34.5	34.5	0.1	34.4	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.9	34.7
Retail	121.3	118.1	2.7	119.7	119.5	119.0	119.0	119.6	120.0	118.8	118.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.5	33.9	—1.2	33.9	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7
Services	157.2	149.3	5.3	158.6	157.8	158.1	156.8	153.2	152.6	151.1	149.0
Government	143.9	141.5	1.7	140.6	140.4	142.0	141.3	142.4	142.1	142.0	142.7
Federal	39.5	39.6	—0.2	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.9
State	38.8	38.1	1.9	38.8	38.9	37.1	36.9	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.0
Local	65.5	63.8	2.7	62.5	62.5	65.9	65.2	65.0	65.0	64.6	64.8

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Aug. 1988(p)	% Change from Aug. '87	% Distribution	Aug. 1988(p)	% Change from Aug. '87	% Distribution	Aug. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	368.8	1.5	100.0	285.2	3.9	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.8	5.4	2.1	0.7	16.7	0.2	6.5	76.5
Contract Construction	23.2	—9.7	6.3	3.0	0.0	1.1	20.9	79.8
Manufacturing	67.3	4.5	18.2	30.7	5.5	10.8	64.0	65.3
Durable Goods	46.9	3.5	12.7	18.2	2.8	6.4	41.1	63.1
Nondurable Goods	20.4	6.8	5.5	12.5	9.6	4.4	22.9	69.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.2	3.0	7.4	12.3	6.0	4.3	29.2	73.9
Total Trade	85.3	4.8	23.1	69.9	—2.9	24.5	135.2	87.1
Wholesale Trade	23.5	—4.5	6.4	11.3	10.8	4.0	28.8	82.8
Retail Trade	61.8	8.8	16.8	58.6	—5.2	20.5	106.4	88.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	—3.5	3.7	20.5	1.0	7.2	26.5	77.7
Services	74.2	3.1	20.1	84.0	8.0	29.5	122.5	77.4
Total Government	70.2	—2.6	19.0	64.1	6.5	22.5	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.7	—4.4	6.4	16.0	7.4	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.0	—3.8	4.1	6.4	—3.0	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.7	—5.4	2.4	9.6	15.7	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	15.7	—3.1	4.3	20.6	6.7	7.2	NA	NA
State Education	9.8	—5.8	2.7	8.8	11.4	3.1	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.9	1.7	1.6	11.8	3.5	4.1	NA	NA
Local Government	30.8	—1.0	8.4	27.5	5.8	9.6	NA	NA
Local Education	14.0	—0.0	3.8	19.3	10.3	6.8	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.8	—1.8	4.6	8.2	—3.5	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Sept. 1988(f)	Sept. 1987	% Chg.	Aug. 1988(p)	July 1988(r)	Sept. 1988(f)	Sept. 1987	% Chg.	Aug. 1988(p)	July 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	493.5	497.5	—0.8	492.5	491.1	103.5	101.2	2.3	97.9	96.5
Employed Persons	472.8	471.5	0.3	471.9	469.7	99.5	95.2	4.5	94.2	92.7
Unemployed	20.7	26.0	—20.4	20.6	21.4	4.0	6.0	—33.3	3.7	3.8
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	5.2	—	4.2	4.4	3.9	5.9	—	3.8	4.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	457.9	448.9	2.0	455.0	454.1	80.5	76.5	5.2	76.5	74.9
Mining	3.1	2.7	14.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	18.0	20.0	—10.0	17.9	17.8	2.3	2.6	—11.5	2.5	2.8
Manufacturing	63.8	62.3	2.4	64.0	64.3	12.3	10.8	13.9	12.3	11.6
Durable Goods	42.9	43.0	—0.2	42.9	43.5	8.4	7.2	16.7	8.5	7.9
Nondurable Goods	20.9	19.3	8.3	21.1	20.8	3.9	3.6	8.3	3.8	3.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.1	29.3	2.7	30.1	29.9	3.4	3.0	13.3	3.0	2.8
Total Trade	113.7	112.0	1.5	112.7	112.0	17.2	16.2	6.2	16.5	16.0
Wholesale Trade	28.9	29.5	—2.0	29.5	29.6	2.4	2.1	14.3	2.1	2.0
Retail Trade	84.8	82.5	2.8	83.2	82.4	14.8	14.1	5.0	14.4	14.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	28.0	—1.1	27.9	27.9	2.2	2.3	—4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	109.4	103.2	6.0	109.9	108.8	29.4	28.2	4.3	27.0	26.9
Total Government	92.1	91.4	0.8	89.7	90.3	13.7	13.4	2.2	12.8	12.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept.'88(f)	Aug.'88(p)	July '88(r)	Sept.'87	Sept.'88(f)	Sept.'87	% Change	Sept.'88(f)	Sept.'87	% Change
State Total	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.6	755,950	757,230	—0.2	665,400	648,220	2.7
Bear River	3.1	3.2	4.7	3.9	47,730	47,290	0.9	41,070	39,440	4.1
Box Elder	2.6	3.1	5.5	4.1	18,210	17,980	1.3	16,550	15,560	6.4
Cache	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.7	28,720	28,530	0.7	24,190	23,560	2.7
Rich	5.2	1.9	2.0	4.6	800	780	2.6	330	320	3.1
Wasatch Front	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.2	506,500	510,420	—0.8	469,240	460,020	2.0
North	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.6	150,630	151,740	—0.7	115,310	113,230	1.8
Davis	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	76,370	76,820	—0.6	53,720	52,600	2.1
Morgan	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.3	1,590	1,620	—1.9	900	900	0.0
Weber	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.2	72,670	73,300	—0.9	60,690	59,730	1.6
South	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	355,870	358,680	—0.8	353,930	346,790	2.1
Salt Lake	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	344,530	347,370	—0.8	343,530	336,600	2.1
Tooele	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.3	11,340	11,310	0.3	10,400	10,190	2.1
Mountainlands	4.1	4.1	4.3	6.2	115,810	113,280	2.2	89,520	85,110	5.2
Summit	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.8	7,170	7,220	—0.7	6,420	6,220	3.2
Utah	3.9	3.8	4.0	5.9	103,530	101,190	2.3	80,520	76,510	5.2
Wasatch	7.2	6.9	7.8	10.5	5,110	4,870	4.9	2,580	2,380	8.4
Central	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.2	21,820	22,070	—1.1	15,130	14,770	2.4
Juab	7.3	7.5	9.1	10.7	1,990	1,990	0.0	1,630	1,530	6.5
Millard	4.9	4.6	4.7	6.3	5,080	5,550	—8.5	3,170	3,370	—5.9
Piute	4.9	7.3	9.1	8.0	450	410	9.8	240	210	14.3
Sanpete	7.9	7.6	7.9	9.7	6,400	6,350	0.8	4,120	3,900	5.6
Sevier	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	6,630	6,610	0.3	5,310	5,160	2.9
Wayne	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	1,270	1,160	9.5	660	600	10.0
Southwestern	4.2	3.9	4.6	5.5	31,970	30,790	3.8	23,290	22,030	5.7
Beaver	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.2	2,210	2,160	2.3	1,370	1,350	1.5
Garfield	3.5	3.3	3.9	4.9	1,710	1,700	0.6	1,750	1,670	4.8
Iron	4.5	4.4	5.5	5.8	8,730	8,360	4.4	6,750	6,340	6.5
Kane	4.6	2.2	3.7	4.6	2,890	2,760	4.7	1,760	1,650	6.7
Washington	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.5	16,430	15,810	3.9	11,660	11,020	5.8
Uintah Basin	7.8	7.4	8.1	9.9	13,690	14,180	—3.5	10,800	10,660	1.3
Daggett	1.4	1.5	4.5	2.5	680	580	17.2	430	370	16.2
Duchesne	9.6	8.6	10.1	12.3	4,910	5,120	—4.1	3,770	3,770	0.0
Uintah	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.0	8,100	8,480	—4.5	6,600	6,520	1.2
Southeastern	7.4	8.4	7.5	9.5	18,430	19,190	—4.0	16,380	16,200	1.1
Carbon	8.2	9.8	7.5	9.4	8,080	8,620	—6.3	7,220	7,340	—1.6
Emery	7.3	8.2	8.5	13.8	3,510	3,810	—7.9	3,560	3,500	1.7
Grand	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.8	3,000	2,890	3.8	2,250	2,170	3.7
San Juan	6.0	6.7	7.6	7.3	3,840	3,870	—0.8	3,350	3,190	5.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1987	Aug. 1987
MINING	$455.04	$485.62	$522.90	39.5	41.4	41.5	$11.52	$11.73	$12.60
MANUFACTURING	408.46	415.17	412.27	41.3	41.6	40.9	9.89	9.98	10.08
Durable Goods	416.17	420.42	426.42	41.7	42.0	41.4	9.98	10.01	10.30
Nondurable Goods	387.20	402.52	378.50	40.0	40.7	39.8	9.68	9.89	9.51
TRADE	232.25	244.92	233.91	30.6	31.4	30.9	7.59	7.80	7.57
Wholesale Trade	393.67	424.54	383.38	37.6	39.2	38.3	10.47	10.83	10.01
Retail Trade	179.42	185.18	183.46	28.3	28.8	28.4	6.34	6.43	6.46
AVERAGE	311.32	316.12	303.18	34.4	34.7	33.5	9.05	9.11	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987
MINING	$552.16	$606.73	$571.83	40.6	43.0	40.1	$13.60	$14.11	$14.26
Metal Mining	506.33	560.12	524.19	40.8	44.0	38.8	12.41	12.73	13.51
Bituminous Coal Mining	581.39	691.71	664.51	34.3	38.6	40.2	16.95	17.92	16.53
MANUFACTURING	402.93	403.16	394.62	40.7	40.6	39.7	9.90	9.93	9.94
Durable Goods	421.48	423.33	412.67	41.2	41.3	40.3	10.23	10.25	10.24
Primary Metal Industries	502.62	525.95	560.20	41.3	42.9	41.9	12.17	12.26	13.37
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	406.73	410.77	403.51	42.5	42.7	40.8	9.57	9.62	9.89
Transportation Equipment	581.52	571.75	547.81	43.3	42.7	42.4	13.43	13.39	12.92
Nondurable Goods	370.67	365.88	357.50	39.9	39.3	38.4	9.29	9.31	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	365.42	368.80	337.18	40.2	40.0	37.8	9.09	9.22	8.92
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	489.85	471.94	528.96	39.6	39.1	41.1	12.37	12.07	12.87
TRADE	213.71	223.82	221.54	30.4	31.0	30.6	7.03	7.22	7.24
Wholesale Trade	375.07	402.53	377.37	36.7	38.3	37.4	10.22	10.51	10.09
Retail Trade	169.90	174.87	178.23	28.7	29.0	28.7	5.92	6.03	6.21
Food Stores	168.17	172.20	217.67	27.3	28.0	29.9	6.16	6.15	7.28
Other Retail	201.29	203.94	190.63	31.6	30.9	30.5	6.37	6.60	6.25
AVERAGE	312.09	318.77	304.15	34.6	34.8	33.7	9.02	9.16	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Sept. '88	Preliminary Aug. '88	Final July '88	Final Sept. '87	Final Aug. '87	Final July '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	10,687	10,085	10,806	7,673	7,241	7,759
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	27,216	23,641	21,449	18,707	16,250	14,743
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	37,903	33,726	32,255	26,380	23,491	22,502
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,619	9,215	10,063	9,959	8,642	9,437
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	9,206	9,174	8,480	6,352	6,330	5,851
Initial Claims (Key Week)	819	945	1,244	1,132	1,243	971
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	6,658	8,272	8,676	9,495	10,721	10,939
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.08	1.34	1.44	1.58	1.76	1.79
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,083,000	$5,018,459	$4,011,184	$5,654,181	$5,654,181	$6,282,365

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change	
	Aug. '88	July '88	June '88	Aug. '87	From Last Month	Aug. '87 to Aug. '88	July '87 to July '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**119.0**	**118.5**	**118.0**	**114.4**	**0.4**	**4.0**	**4.1**
Food and Beverages	119.4	118.8	117.6	113.8	0.5	4.9	4.5
Food at Home	118.1	117.3	115.8	112.0	0.7	5.4	4.6
Housing	119.5	119.1	118.6	115.4	0.3	3.6	3.8
Rent Residential	128.4	127.8	127.3	123.8	0.5	3.7	3.9
Fuel and Other Util.	106.1	106.0	105.9	105.9	0.1	0.2	1.0
Medical Care	139.9	139.3	138.2	131.2	0.4	6.6	6.6
Apparel and Upkeep	112.6	112.7	114.6	109.4	—0.1	2.9	5.0
Transportation	109.6	109.8	108.5	106.5	0.6	2.9	2.7
Gasoline	84.2	82.3	81.3	84.3	2.3	—0.1	1.2
Energy[3]	92.3	91.4	91.0	93.8	1.0	—0.4	0.3
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	117.7	117.2	116.7	113.3	0.4	3.9	4.0
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.840**	**$.844**	**$.847**	**$.873**	**—0.5**	**—3.8**	**—3.9**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	108.0	107.8	107.4	103.8	0.2	4.0	4.2
Finished Goods	108.8	108.5	107.9	105.9	0.3	2.7	2.4
Intermediate Materials	108.4	108.2	107.4	102.5	0.2	5.8	6.0
Crude Materials	97.3	97.0	98.2	96.5	0.3	0.8	1.0

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PROJECTED VOTING-AGE POPULATION: NOVEMBER 1988

Division and State	Total, 18 and over (1,000's)	Percent of Voting-Age Population Aged: 18-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 and Over	Median age 18 and Over
United States	182,628	14.5	43.5	25.2	16.8	40.5
Mountain:						
Arizona	2,605	14.7	43.2	24.5	17.7	40.4
Colorado	2,489	14.7	49.8	23.0	12.6	38.1
Idaho	701	14.5	45.6	23.5	16.4	39.9
Montana	586	13.6	44.6	24.6	17.2	40.5
Nevada	780	13.7	47.2	25.3	13.8	39.3
New Mexico	1,101	15.6	45.8	24.4	14.2	39.0
Utah	1,078	17.8	48.1	21.1	13.0	36.6
Wyoming	351	14.8	52.2	20.9	12.1	37.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Data User News*, March 1988

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84627-0721 283-4018

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Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847
84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
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P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

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P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

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84321-0307 752-5381

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Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
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84409-0820 399-2181

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637-3031

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84147-0750 533-2400

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